WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Storage Merchants,

orner Building Market and Church streets, for merly occupied by Ewing, McCrory & Co.

RE RECEIVING and have in store the fol-

Stuart's Crushed Sugar, standard,

kags Syrup, 5 and 10 gals., tharrels No I and 2 Mackerel,

5 harrels F. N. & Co's Whisky, 5 db S. N. Pike's do

50 hf de 50 gr do

dozen brooms,

boxes raising.

40 kegs ging<sup>9</sup>r, 30 dozen buckets, 50 sacks Bio coffee, 100 baxes capdy,

o cases fardines, boxesstarch, do pickles, do Madder,

barrels apples.

50 boxes assorted wines, 00 barrels Flour, all grades,

cases Figs, leases assorted Liquors,

A. G. Ewing, of the former firm of Ewing, McCrory & Co., will be found with the above firm for the purpose of settling up their business. decil

BANKERS, BROKERS

GENERAL COMMISSION

Merchants

38 BROAD STREET.

NEW YORK.

organes Powett, formerly C. Powell & Co

I. F. GREEN, formerly Nichol, Green & Co. Nash-

BY the above eard it will be seen we have es-tablished ourselves in New 1 or for the pur-pose of doing a legitmate commission business; and being a Tennessee house, we respectfully so-licit the patronage of our Southern friends gen-erally. We are amply prepared to make cash ad-

sands, and government securities on a margin ex

FRESH

FAMILY GROCERIES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORT

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

Fruits.

Mackerel

Coffee,

Flour, Tobacco,

Sugar.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO

Aille, Tenn. Chas, M. McGhee, living at Knoxville, Tenn.

50 do Potatoes, 00 boxes Fire Crackers,

### dec6-3m1stp. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. DISSOLUTION.

BOX 766, P. O.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name firm and style of W. MATT BROWN & Co. to this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Brown retires from the business. Mr. Callender in connection with Phineas Garrett, will co time the Real Estate business at the old stand W. Matt. Brown & Co., 41 Cherry street.

W. MATT. BROWN, THOS: CALLENDER.

## T. CALLENDER. CALLENDER & GARRETT

Real Estate Agents, 41 Cherry Street, WILL give their prompt attention to the selling and renting of every description of Real Estate. dest-1\*.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES

Bailding Lots for Sale,

A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMS.

1st. A fine Residence, containing 12 rooms, in we territory. Also two vacant Lots adjoining.

24. That splendid Residence of the late James olumon, on Broad Sstreet, between Summer and In addition to the above we have a general assortment of groceries, all of which were bought during the present pressure in the Eastern markets. We expect to sell goods on short profits, and would be pleased to have our old friends call on us.

EWING & CO. ligh streets, containing 8 rooms, besides servant 5d. That splendid Residence of the late Hardin 4th, 50 acres of ground of the Barrow property, on the Charlotte Pike, which will be divided to

5th, A very large number of Lots in the City and the different Additions to Nascville. 25 Lots C. POWELL, GREEN & CO. in Edgefield and Brownsville. 6th, A very large number of the BEST FARMS J. L. & R. W. BROWN, 38 4 Uniou street

## NELSON & MURFREE

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

29 Cherry Street, near I nion,

HAVE a three amount of Real Relate to sell!
This and the adjoining States.

City, County and State Bonds on comm-

THEY BUY AND SELL

TWO MAURY COUNTY FARMS

A PLACE ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER

of 400 acres, in Jackson county, Tenn., for sale

## SPLENDID CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

30 FEET on Church street, opposite the Max-able-price. This is central, choice property, and is more than 300 feet deep.

45 Peet, improved, on Vine street, between Church and Union, very choice location, but the improvements are moderate. The price is very

92 Feet, with large brick dwelling, on Vine atreet, between Union and Color, betag about the most desirable location for residences in the city.

Nitchen, stable, etc., and first-rate eistern. Pri-only \$9,000. House and promises in good order. 100 Feet on Broad street, West Nashville, with

kitchen, stable, two cisterns, shrubbary, to, at \$15,000. Very desirable. If not sold a ten days, this large and choice you duce will sted for the remainder of this and the whole

cast, on which is the well known Picasant Smith home. Price \$12,500. 50 Feet on Spring street, with large, cleaning and new Brick Dwelling, containing 16 rooms, both rooms, hitchen, extra size, with gas, water,

and every modern improvement

40 Peet on College street, being the lower por ion of the lot now occupied by Devariment leadquarters, belonging to Dr. Waters. Price.

A choice little lot on North College, Just below

SALOON AND RESTAUGANT. We offer for sale a Saloon and Bestaurant, now, doing a profitable business, in the very centre of trade, at a price perfectly satisfactory.

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We have over 1,300 feet of ground on the most hairs and desirable streets in Edgehold, for lease or five years from 1st January next, at prices

NELSON & MURPREE.

REAL ESTATE AND

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DROMISING FAITHFUL AND PROMPT

Tattention to all business entrasted to our care, we respectfully tender our services to the Public, as General Agents, for the Purchase and Sale of Real Edute Realing and Lessing of City or Country Property; Collection of Notes; Accounts and Vonchers; Investigation of Titles, etc., etc. DILLIN & THOMPSON, Office, over Second National Bank, College street,

25 BARREIS CRANBERRIES, Just received,
MEDARY & BURKE,
Southeast corner Broad and Market sts.
decl5-3t.

500 SACRS BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, by clegant article, Just received and for sale MEDARY & BURKE, Southeast corner Broad and Market ste.

A. S. SIMPSON, ADMINISTRATOR OF L. A. N. Simpson, deceased, is hereby ordered to give notice in the Union and American, and by written notice, at the Court House door in Winchester, Tenn., for all persons having claims against said estate to appear and file the same with the understruct, duly authenticated, in the manner prescribed by law. 500 BARRIELS NEW YORK APPLES, MEDARY & BURKE, prescribed by law, on or before the lat of April 18%. THOS, SHORT, Clerk. deol7dlt-wif

# DAILY UNION AND AMERICAN.

GROCERS & BANKERS. INSURANCE.

SAINT LOUIS

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HOME OFFICE: NO. 60 NORTH THIRD S

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI. ASSETS, July 1, 1865, 8564,644 37 :

SECURELY INVESTED. Dividends declared to Policy Holders Jan. 1, 1865 Forty Per Cent.

Reader, Is Your Life Insured? If not, what provision have you made for your dependent ones? THINK! What would be their pecuniary situation were you to

die to-morrow? If it is wise to Insure, is it prudent to Delay?
DELATS ARE DANGEROUS.

DIRECTORS. JAMES H. LUCUS ......SAMUEL WILLI JAMES H. LUCUS SAMUEL WILLI
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Nashville Local Beard of Reference: Iman, Bro, & Sons, J. A. McAlister & Co., s. Kirkman, G. J. Stublefield, net M. Hamilton, A. Hamilton, James Woods.

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# \$7,000,000

Insurance Capital.

Indemnity Against Loss by Fire, River and Railroad in the Home Ins. Co. of N. Y. Cash assets \$4,000,00 ... 500,000 ... 625,000 ... 1,600,000 Arctic. C Losses adjusted and promptly paid at this Office

E. D. FARNSWORTH, GENERAL NOTICES.

U. S. CLAIM AGENCY

No. 29 NORTH CHERRY STREET. Special attention paid to the

COLLECTION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

NO CHARGES IN ADVANCE. HOWARD & NELSON, Attorneys and U. S. Claim Agents.

References—Hon. C. F. Trigg, U. S. District Judge; Anson Nelson, Esq., President Second Na-tional Bank; Maj. Gen. Donaldson, Chief Quar dec3-lm

CHRISTMAS

UP-RIVER

ONLY

TEN DOLLARS

LOAD DELIVERED.

The only genuine Cumberland in this Market.

Cheapest, because most economical. Clearest,

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

THE CHEAPEST

Best Soap made in the United

States.

RODDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.

No. 90, Church Street,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

NEW BACON.

For Sale by

WANTED.

McLAUGHLIN, BUTLER & CO

5,000 M. New Hams

5,000 lbs. New Bacon, Sides, 5,000 lbs. New Bacon, Shoulders 100 Tierces New Lard,

Send your Orders to

being a pure Gas, and gives no headache.

DOOR TO NO. 2, FIREMAN'S HALL

AT 34 SOUTH COLLEGE STREET, NEXT

GIFT.

Which we will dispose of at private sale for fair oder instructions.

MR. WM. PRICHARD long and favorably nown to this community has taken quarters with , and will be pleased to see his old friends and setomers.

GODSHALL & HOLLAND, deels—if 3's South Market street.

EUSHELS PEACH BLOW POTA-TOES! 1.000 BUSHELS PRIME OATS, In store, and for sale at prices below the market GODSHALL & HOLLAND.

Our Auction Sale on Thursday next will emally, together witht he consignment GODSHALL & HOLLAND,

REMOVAL. W.F. have removed our Stock to the Ware-formerly occupied by Payne, James & Co., where we have to meet our former patrons and the pu-

Our Stock b

LARGE. AND .

And we shows sell

Market Prices. A. A. SPENCER & CO.

D. D. DENTON & CO

CITY STEAM BAKEBY AND CANDY MANIFACTORY.

6 AND S BROAD STREET Dealers can be supplied on short notice

Attention given

To Crackers And Candy. Also, Bread, Cakes, etc., etc.

100 BBLS CHOICE APPLES:

Dairy Salt:
Superfine and extra faintly Flour;
Car loads Bran, in store, and for sale RHEA & SMITH. FRANKLIN COUNTY,

DARTIES WHO DELIVERED TWO CAB Loads of Salt at N. & C. R. R. Pepot some two weeks ago, Salt marked E: and H. & S., will please furnish us with duplicate Bills Lading, as salt cannot be shipped for want of destination. decl2-lw FREIGHT OFFICE N. & C. R. B.)

Nashville, Dec. II, 1885.

Nashville, Dec. II, 1885.

Nashville, Dec. II, 1885.

Nashville, Dec. II, 1885.

ON AND AFTER TO-DAY JUR DEPOTS
will be opened at 8½ a. w. for the reception of
Freights, and promptly closed at 4 r. m.
decl3—im

Y. JONES, Agent.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1865.

DRY GOODS. EU EU C

Wholesale House,

Late of Evans & co.,
Late of Gardner & co.,
Late of Gardner & co.,
Late of Gardner & co., Late with Gardner 200. Late of Evans & co.,

EVANS, FITE & CO

NASHVILLE, TENN.

WE ARE NOW OPENING A LARGE AND

NO. 4. INN BLOCK.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

well assorted stock of

# DRY GOODS

VARIETIES,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

PURCHASED FOR CASH

Since the recent decline in prices, which we offer to the Trade AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Being connected with EVANS, GARDNER & CO,

of New York City, and IMPORTING all Foreign,

LOWEST PRICES

We feel every confidence in saying to Merchants that we will sell them as Cheap as they can pur ANY MARKET.

laving adopted the CASH SYSTEM, of both uying and Selling, enables us to do business on a | neous initiative of the proprietors.' I might

VERY SMALL ADVANCE, that those who buy from us can compete with Stocks purchased any where. Having resident partners in New York, gives us dvantages in keeping up a Stock, which Merhants will find large and well assorted throughout

We solicit an Examination of our Stock. Evans, Fite & Co., NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

SNUFFS, TOBACCO &c.

J. & L. WHORLEY. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

SNUFF, PIPES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CIGARS & TOBACCO, No. 32 Market Street.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE JOHN B. SMITH,

Cumberland Coal (Successor to Chas, Liebenstein,) TOBACCONIST,

> Cor. Cedar and Cherry Streets, (Under Commercial Hotel,)

A heavy stock of fine imported and domestic Cigars, Tobacco, Snuffs, MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Constantly on hand. dec4-lim McCLURE'S

MUSIC STORE. DAWE'S IMPROVED ERASIVE SOAP. 33 UNION STREET.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHMENT DEALS IN

Trianos of Sicinway and Sons, J. B. Dunham Robt, Nunn's, A, H, Gale & Co., and other first class instruments. Carhait, Needham & Co's un-rivailed CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS. Also, SHEET MUSIC, and MUSICAL MERCHANDISE GENERALLY. Give it a call before you purchase. dec3-Im

SMALL ROOM, IN THE UNION AND A American Block, fronting on Church street.

Apply at the counting-room of the Union and
American office. FOR RENT. TWO VERY LARGE ROOMS IN THE Fourth Story of the Union and American Brock, well adapted to many purposes. Apply at the counting-roomof this office.

FOR RENT.

F. C. DUNNINGTON & CO. W. C. COLLIER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, GOLD AND

STEEL PENS.

Arnold's Writing Finid & Copying Ink,

Wedding, Visiting and Printer's Cards,

STATIONERY. And the Latest Literature of the Day, NO. 37 UNION STREET. (Between Cherry and College,) NASHVILLE, TENN.

Orders solicited for every description of Printing.

Union and American. tions founded on color, whence to this conroom or at the ballot box, and to this conclusion we must come at last. But I confess RECONSTRUCTION.

THE DEBATES. SUMNER'S SCRAP-BOOK SPEECH.

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

REPLY OF EDGAR COWAN, OF PENN.

In the Senate, on the 20th, Mr. Charles sumner took the floor and said: "When I think of what occurred yesterday in this Chamber; when I call to mind the attempt to whitewash the unhappy condition

of the rebel States, and to throw the mantle of official oblivion over sickening and heartrending outrages, where human rights are sacrificed and rebel barbarism receives a new letter of license, I feel that I ought to speak of nothing else. I stood here years ago, in the days of Kansas, when a small nmunity was surrendered to the machintions of slave-masters. I now stand here gain, when, alas! an immense region, with illions of people, has been surrendered to the machinations of slave-masters. Sir, it is the duty of Congress to arrest this fatal fury. Congress must dare to be brave. But I shall not be diverted from the question before the Senate, although, in unfolding the recessity of present legislation for the proction of the freedmen, I shall be led ne-

dition of the rebel States. Of the bill introduced by his colleague, the Hon, Henry Wilson, to maintain the freedom the inhabitants in the States declared in surrection and rebellion by the proclamation of the President of the 1st of January, 1862, Mr. Sumner said:

essarily and logically to speak of the con-

"All must admit that the bill of my colleague is excellent in purpose. It proposes nothing less than to establish equality before the law, at least, so far as civil rights are oncerned, in the rebel States. This is done mply to carry out and maintain the Proclaion of Emancipation, by which this Reublic is solemnly pledged to maintain the mancipated slave in his freedom. Such is or pledge; 'and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recogniz and maintain the freedom of such persons. This pledge is without any limitation in space or time. It is as extended and as immortal as the Republic itself. Does anybody call it vain words? I trust not. To that pledge we are solemnly bound. Wherever our flac floats, as long as time endures, we must see

that it is sacredly observed. "But the performance of that pledge can not be entrusted to another; least of all, can t be intrusted to the old slave-masters, embittered against their slaves. It must be carefully, and for the sake of my country performed by the National Government, and humanity, that peace and reconciliation The power that gave freedom must see that this treedom is maintained. This is according ally for the loyal citizens who are now trodthis freedom is maintained. This is according to reason. It is also according to the examand purchasing from Manufacturers all American
Goods, and possessing every advantage of getting

ples of history. In the British West Indies
We find this teaching. Three of England's
The blood cordles at the thought of such sing and Brougham, at successive periods aired in declaring from the experience in the British West Indies, that whatever the laye-masters undertook to do for their slaves was always 'arrant trifling,' and that whatever might be its plausible form,

ing emancipation, declared that all efforts of his predecessors, in this direction, had failed because they had been left to 'the spontapressed people do not become its Pharaoh. say much more on this head, but this enough. I assume that no such blunder will e made on our part; that we shall not leave to the old proprietors the maintenan of that freedom to which we are pledged and thus break our own promises and sacr.

fice a race. "I have already alluded to Emancipation Russia. But this example is worthy on leepest study, unless we purposely reject istory. All know that in 1861, the Emper or, by solemn proclamation, gave freedom to noward of twenty-three million serfs; but it s not generally known by what supplemenary provisions this freedom was secured. "I have in my hands an official copy this great act, published at St. Petersburg by which it is declared that the seris, after an interval of two years, are "entirely enfranchised." Under this proclamation, new set of local magistrates was constituted with "special court" and "justices of the peace" in each district, to superintend the working of the proclamation and to examine on the spot all questions arising from emancipation. This provision was not unlike our Bureau of Freedmen, which is thus vindicated by this example.

"But the good work did not stop here The Emperor did not leave the freedmen without protection, handed over to the ten der mercies of their former owners. By a careful series of "regulations" accompany ing the proclamation, prepared with infinite care, and divided into chapters and sections, the rights of the freedmen are secured be ond question. I hold a copy of this re narkable document in my hand. Here it is, a model for our imitation. "These 'regulations' begin with the

formal declaration that the freedmen, by the act of emancipation, 'acquire the rights be general. It is 'the rights of free farmers, ot in certain particulars, but in all particu rs: not merely in exemption from the au nority of their masters, but in complete en franchisement. Surely, here is an example "The 'regulations' then proceed, in formal words, to fix and assure these rights

ivil and political. These rights are not eft to inference, or to future discussion: but hey are positively declared with all possi-Here Mr. Sumner quoted liberally from the Russian regulations, saying, after the

recitation of each passage, "Surely, here is an example for us." "Thus does Russia, by careful provisions upplementary to the act of emancipation cure her freedmen in all their rights, first, a the right of family and the right of conmet: secondly, in the right of property, inding a homestead; thirdly, in complete equality in the courts; fourthly, in equality ools and in education; and, finally, all these safeguards are crowned by declaring that they cannot lose their rights, or be pun-

fixed rules; thus completely fulfilling that requirement of our fathers, that 'government should be a government of laws, and "I trust that this example is none the less thy of imitation because it is that of an apire, which is not supposed to sympa-Besides, all that we hear shows that the experiment has been successful. Clearly, an periment inspired so completely by the they? What is wanted? Everybody adirit of justice cannot fail.

My colleague is clearly right in introducing his bill and pressing it to a vote. ral rights secured to him. I believe all the sential to complete emancipation. Without ode, but all shall be equal before the law. "As to the power of Congress over this question, I can not doubt it. My colleague sumes the power without professing to race it to any particular source. It may be southern Sintes when slavery prevailed that clemency, as the proclamation of emancipation, and here the authority is as clear and absolute as in the District of ought to be a free man; he should not be beneficial results? It is not necessary to go olumbia, or it may be in pursuance of the astitutional Amendment, which provides that Congress may 'enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation; or it may be to

Mr. Sumner proceeded to quote his own ession of Congress, especially the "bill supamendment of the Constitution." And the not "bill in part execution of the guarantee of But now this state of things has passed a republican form of government in the away. Now the people of the Southern

carry out the guarantee of a republican form

that I feel the dignity, the grandeur, and the substantial value which would be found in a declaration of Congress that an oligarchical government, which denied rights to a whole race; which undertook to tax without representation; and which discarded the

"The most explicit, the most positive, the most mandatory words in the Constitution are, "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government." This great duty is thrown not upon any individual branch of the Gov- | States; that they are not constituent memernment, but upon the United States. It a strong term-what? A republican form he wishes to take issue with the President on overnments in the rebel States, this duty is cast upon the United States. But the United States are represented in Congress, which he has eulogized, there is a power result in a harmonious restoration of the United States are represented in Congress, or rather by an act of Congress, which in itself is the embodied will of both Houses of bitrament and award we can appeal, and above as all; there is a power to whose ar- relations of the States to the National Union.' longress, and of the President of the United | who will settle this thing conclusively.

s a republican form of government? Into this question I do not now enter. At the proper time I hope to consider it, I content myself now by saving that it is absurd to sav hat a community, which is founded on elifrom all participation in the government any considerable proportion of its tax-paying citizens, and ignores the consent of the governed, can be considered a republican form of government. On this proposition I hope to be heard at an early day. Here is one of the greatest questions of our history. "And now after this brief review of the people of this country, and stimulating and of such legislation; and here it is my duty to expose the actual condition of the rebel account of their errors; unfortunate on ac-States, especially as regards loyalty and the treatment of the freedmen. On this head I half adduce evidence in my possession. In the endeavor to bring what I say within reasonable proportions, I shall adduce only a small part of what has passed under my eye; but it will be more than enough. In

Here Mr. Summer proceeded to quote at States, not a summer soldier or sunshine length from the correspondence of the press, private letters and reports of the condition of the States of the late southern confederacy, Mr. Cowan-They are anonymou outting first passages as to the general conas we are concerned; and I commend the Senator's prudence in keeping the names of he went to La Vendee, and where he suclition of the Southern States, and then as to their writers from the public, because I have | ceeded when others had failed. What does particular States. Mr. Sumner concluded

ringing it forward the difficulty is of selec-

"Mr. President, I bring this plain story to close. I regret that I have been constrained o present it. I wish it were otherwise. But I should have failed in duty had I failed to Not in anger, not in vengeance, not den down by rebel power. You have before smen, Burke, Can- enormities, and especially at the thought tection, are left to the unrestrained will of such people smarting with defeat and ready any bill; but do not let the crying injustice age any longer. An avenging God cannot leep while such things find countenance. If you are not ready to be the Moses of an op-

Pennsylvania, in Reply to Chas.

the United States.

s a change in the temper of both parties-

after they have cried "enough"-but the

bedient to the laws? Now they have sub-

of estates by means of fine,

heerful return to peaceful pursuits.

of Hoche in La Vendee. There, by the ge-

nius of one man, high enough to be above

vulgar passion, statesman enough to look to

sitted to the laws which impose the heaviest

Mr. Cowan-Mr. President, I am not dis osed to allow the speech of the honorable nator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) go to the country without a very brief If that speech be true, and if it be a cet picture of the South, then God help then this Republic this Union is at an nd; then the great war which we waged or the Union wasa folly; then all the blood ad treasure which we have expended in that war in order to restore ourselves to comanionship with the people of the South have been equally follies. But, Mr. President, is it true? Or is not this a series of parte statements made up by anonymous n the enjoyment of place and power, people who are interested that the disturbed tion of things which exists there now shall always continue because they make profit of Is there any man who has had any experience in the trial of causes, any man who knows any thing about the nature of evidence, who does not know that the honoraole Senator could have sent his emissaries nto any one county in the lately rebellious States and gathered up from the expressions of knaves and fools and discontented single-

idead people far more than he has given us We are told here of the exceptional in stances of bad conduct on the part of the people of the South. Why, what a large olume it would take to hold all that! I a man were to go about any where in the loyal States and hunt up what he might suppose to be treasonable expressions, heretica expressions, how many could be find? And we are treated to all this here as if it was the whole of the evidence in the case. One man out of ten thousand is brutal to a negro, and that is paraded here as a type of thing is said of the other nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine men who treat the egro well. One man expresses a great deal issatisfaction at the present state of af-, and that is paraded here, while noing is said of the other ten thousand men who are contented to accept it and make the

What, then, are we to do? We are to appose that the people of the Southern tates lately in rebellion have common ense; and when their utterances are in ache dictate of their own interest, we have a right to presume it to be true. But accordig to what we have just heard, every thing that has come from the people of these States and from their public bodies, from the representatives of these people, is to be taken things there, chooses to say it is all false. ished except after judgment according to The heresy of State Rights is not destroy of the South that that question was put to

should be. thing of all others which was the last, in the "An abiding faith" on the part of this we are not told what they are. What are mits that the negro ought to have his patu-The argument for it is irresistible. It is established in the constitution and laws of these cunning anglers for gudgeons. The are fully agreed that every man should have the United States, their loyalty will be idea of any "compound" possessing a virtue and most unique in the whole collection behis natural rights secured—the right to life, given to the government, whose leniency it emancipation will be only half done. It is our duty to see that it is wholly done. Slavery must be abolished not in form only, but they cannot fail to appreciate and whose they cannot fail to appreciate and diamonds of them in form only, but the man who makes the advertisement knows the man who makes the ry must be abolished not in form only, but in substance, so that there shall be no black and be sped and to tenth in substance. And here, Mr. President, allow me to ask tice. The negro has not hitherto been al- when in the history of this world, or of the lowed in the Southern States to testify in | human family, has it happened that severity, ourts of justice, and why? Because he was | cruelty, persecution, refusal to recognize a slave, and if I had been a citizen of the common rights, has reconciled a people and Southarn States when slavery prevailed pacified a distracted country; and when has

long to another man. What chance would a very far back for instances of this. Look at litigant have against the master of slaves, if the treatment of England toward Ireland. the slaves could testify? It seems to me | What has been the result there of her holdthat the slaves ought not to testify for the same reason that the wife ought not to testify either for or against the husband. Would after hundreds of years of attempt to dominyou ask a negro to testify against his master, ate over that people. Look at Poland; look measures introduced on the first day of the to go back to that master to be subjected to every where. And if it be necessary to see his ill will because of his testimany? Would what elemency, what leniency and justice, you allow him to testify for the master as and trust and confidence, can do to restore a plying appropriate legislation to enforce the against a party on the other side? Certainly people once in revolution, take the conduct

States, themselves, so far as I understand Constitution of the United States." Of States, them, are in favor of opening the courts to France, and is there now, part and parcel of these he said:

"Both these bills are broader even than that of my colleague; for they point to the absolute obliteration of all legal discriminations and interests will compel them to allow all absolute obliteration of all legal discrimination."

This unfortunate and untimes one so promising, so gifted, so account that of my colleague; for they point to the absolute obliteration of all legal discrimination.

This unfortunate and untimes one so promising, so gifted, so account the figure of the first of the

people to testify, unless they are excluded by demoralizing effects of war are to be seen in these disabilities that have heretofore exoccasional disorders-' cluded witnesses from testifying. If the These effects are to be seen in the North honorable Senator from Massachusetts, and as well in the Souththose who think with him, desire that these | "but these are local in character, not frequent

people should have the right of suffrage, why not say so broadly?

in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing as the authority of civil law is extended and Mr. Sumner. I do say so. sustained. Perplexing questions were na-Mr. Cowan. Very well, that is so much turally to be expected from the great and "consent of the governed" as its just foundation, cannot be a "republican form of fer from him, but the people will decide. I two races; but systems are gradually devolpthat is elear; make it broadly; we may dif- sudden change in the relations between the Hence, these dishonest and unscrupulous am perfectly willing to acquiesce in their decision; I do not care which way it is; but will receive the protection to which he is the people will decide that question, and they will decide it promptly. If the honorable Senator from Massachusetts wants to hold the doctrine that these States are not contributed by the contribution of foods, all over the country, who have half a dollar to spend, but not three ideas to direct them in the investment of it. A criminal prosecution should be maintainable and from that which I have repossession, and from that which I have rebers of this Union, let him say so; there is cently derived from the most reliable authoris a duty "to guarantee"—which in itself is a tribunal to which that can be referred. If ity, I am induced to cherish the belief that sectional animosity is surely and rapidly of government. Now, by the lapse of State | these points, let the issue be made fairly and | merging itself into a spirit of nationality, squarely, and it will be met. Thank God, and that representation, connected with a

Now, Mr. President, I am for reconciliawhile we are here to take counsel and to tion. I want to have this Union restored; know what we ought to do in the extraordiand a Union means a Union by consent, not | nary situation in which we find ourselves, by force. I would like to make friends of from whom will we take that counsel. Are all the people with whom we have been at we to take it from men, the purpose of whose enmity heretofore. I do not want the con- whole life seems to be to wage war upon test to go on any longer. But are we to these people and their institutions? Shall garchical pretensions, and which excludes | make friends with them, and are they to be | we take it from men whom they hate per reconciled to us, and are they to behave sonally and by name, and to whom it is albetter by such speeches as have been made by the honorable senator here to-day? I very reconciled? Or are we to take it from the much doubt it. I do not think he will im- men who have treated it as a national war. prove the condition of the Southern heart, and who, in their conduct of it have won the or the condition of the Southern mind, b applause of both sections? thus parading these exceptional cases to the The President says that part of his information has been received from General object proposed to be accomplished, I am exciting their angry passions more than they be put in the scale with that scarred soldier, unfortunate in every respect; unfortunate on and whose testimony is to weigh down his? Is he "whitewashing" here too? Has he forgotten the position he occupies before the count of the penalty which has followed those errors, and which they have suffered. Mr. President, let us look at this testi-American people? With the highest military character of any man to-day upon the nony. The honorable senator, as I said beearth, has he condescended to come here to fore, reads from anonymous letter-writers deceive the Senate of his country, and to from cotton agents, and people of that kind lie about the condition of affairs in the Now, it does so happen that we have some testimony upon this subject; we have the testimony of the President of the United South, which he has recently visited? Let us hear what he says, and listen with patient

> no doubt that if their names were known they he say? It is not the tone or manner of the would not be considered of much importance. letter writer, but it is the manner of a man I very much doubt whether there is a single and a soldier. "I am satisfied "ian among them who has ever wielded any hing more than a pen during this rebellion says he, and when he is satisfied who dares But I say that we have the testimony of the President of the United States, who was a say he is not satisfied upon the score of honesty and good intent toward this Republic? Union man, and who was in favor of the "I am satisfied that the mass of thinking Union at a time and a place where there was | men in the South accept the present situasome merit in it. I do not suppose there tion of affairs in good faith."

There is a little more testimony yet, Mr.

was any great merit in being a Union man That is what General Grant says. Is that n Massachusetts. I suspect a man would white-washing?" "The questions which have heretofore dihave been very likely to get a lamp-post if he had been any thing else there; but the vided the sentiments of the people of the two President of the Uniced States was a Union | sections-slavery and State rights, or the man in the very thick and storm of the bat- right of a State to secode from the Union-He was driven from his home; he was they regard as having been settled forever wavlaid on his way hither in order to attend | by the highest tribunal, acms, that man can to his official duties in this body. He has

It is now said that they do not think so stood by the Constitution, by the Union, all the way through, steadily and firmly, and as | that they are only pretending, and have a a compliment to him the great party to covert purpose of doing something hereafter which I belong, and to which he did not beabout this thing, nobody can tell exactly long, and never pretended to belong, con- what. Perhaps we will be told they will ferred upon him office which, in the provi- not abide the result. "I was pleased to learn from the leadin dence of God, has made him President of men whom I met, that they not only accepted Now, sir, you are told here that this man the decision arrived at as final, but that now

on of things down below. Yes, sir, "white- decision has been a fortunate one for the wash" is the word. The honorable Senator | whole country, they receiving like benefits ys that he will not accept the definition of from it with those who opposed them in the 'whitewash" given by the Senator from | field and in council." Why, Mr. President, the common sense of onnecticut or the Senator from Wisconsin, but he has not told us what he means by the | that last utterance is worth more as testime ord "whitewash." It is not necessary that | ny than that of a thousand scribblers who should say what he means by that word. Every body understands it. I suppose even field. They have resolved to accept the dehis colored friends, in whom he takes so much | cision as final; and, what we ought all to be interest, would know what the meaning of glad to know, they have found that it is for he word "whitewash" was, [Laughter.] their benefit. They have found, too, after He says that this man, who stood firm when the smoke has cleared away, that they are every body else faltered, this man, who stood lmost alone in the midst of an enraged | before, that they have been relieved from pulation, and in the very storm and strife | the incubus which has oppressed them for the worst civil war perhaps the world has so long a time, and they are ready now to ever seen, comes here to "whitewash." take their places in the Union, and along What does he mean except that the Presiside of the Northern States who have made dent of the United States in an official com- liberty their great principle rather than unication to this body comes here to lie; slavery. Why should they not? If any that is the plain English of it; comes here man can give a reason why they should de-

either to suppress the truth or to suggest a sire to keep up this strife any longer, with their devastated fields, with their treasuries What does the President say? I will read empty, with their society disorganized, I what he says as a sufficient answer to what should like to hear it. I therefore hope, Mr. President, that we all these people down South report of the state of affairs there, and I do not find it | may meet them in a different spirit; that cessary to deny thousands of instances | we may show to them that we made this of exceedingly heretical talk may have war, not to make them eternal enemies of taken place there, and of treasonable ours, not to humiliate them, but to rescue had swelled to 31,445,089, and upon the batalk if you please; and I have no doubt that them; that we made this war to go and get sis of its past increase, corrected for retardin a state of things unparalleled in the his- them out of the clutches of the bad men who ory of the world heretofore, wrongs and had misled them into the gloomy realm of innumerable happen there; but secession and disunion; and that we intend, is not the question. The question is, after the great military victory which we what is the condition of the mass of the have achieved, to achieve another by magpeople in the South, what is their disposition nanimity and elemency in our conduct and tendency, not to love the North, not to ward them; that we will win them back to be as they were before, our friends and our ove the honorable Senator from Massachurothers, of the same race and of the same will not be brought about soon, unless there lineage. I hope, too, that this angry, irritating and exciting mode of treating this sub not to have hearts overflowing with love and leet, which is calculated to make us anything gratitude to those who they think persecute else than friends, will be discarded hereafnd hunt them in their submission, who ter, and that we shall coolly and calmly and kick and strike at them after they are down, the spirit of the nation, (because that is the spirit of the nation,) examine this ques-, what is their disposition to obey | tion and do with it that which will be calculated to restore the old harmony and peace he laws? What do we care about their nearts or their dispositions, if they are and the old Union again.

## The Impudence of Humbuging.

enalty, for, if they are traitors, the law im rom the Richmond Times.] ses the pennity of death, and confiscation Young gentlemen in want of hirsute ad rancements of the chin and upper lip can I will read what the President says now of obtain a "Magic Compound" somewhere in ie condition of that people, from the in-ormation he has received: "In that por-Brooklyn, "warranted to force a moustach on of the Union lately in rebellion, the aspect of affairs is more promising than, in the "magic" process to produce a hairy view of all the circumstances, could well have at least "force" is the term need by the harvest, but "force" is the term used by the have been expected." I think there is no advertiser, and the means employed in his "compound," to cultivate a crop upon juvenandid man who will not indorse that senti-"The people throughout the entire ile countenances. We would give the name outh evince a laudable desire to renew their and residence of this great benefactor of Regiance to the government, and to repair allegiance to the government, and to repair smooth-faced youths, who proposes to "force" out beard and whiskers for them, whether they are willing to come out or not, but we Why should they not? To suppose any- do not wish to give him an editorial puff of ring else is to suppose that they are de- advertisement free of charge. We should nted, that they have no kind of common not notice this and similar advertisements as ense left, that four years of the most terrible all, but for the fact that we were struck b war and the most terrible punishments ever the bold impudence of the fellow, and feared inflicted upon a people have been without | that he might gull some unsuspecting young cir lessons. It cannot be, Mr. President; man, whose desire for a monstache might no is not in the nature of things that it permit him to wait until nature accorded it

We dislike to see any man make mone man who suffered from these people, who by deception and the use of false pretences suffered from this war and the doctrine of and whenever we see an advertisement of cession, and the attempts to break the Un- the character of the "Magic Compound, on, he says: "An abiding faith is entertain- we feel like giving a word of friendly advice ed that their actions will conform to their and counsel to those whose inexperience or ting out for the altar. The presents were professions, and that in acknowledging the innocence might lead them to be caught by very costly, and all the jewels of the most and the shrewd rascals who publish them must make money out of the ignorant and must make money out of the ignorant and credulous classes of society, or they would not so perseveringly and expensively bring their nestrums into notice.

There were also a pair of very fine sapphire and diamond ear-rings; a locket and brooch to match, with fine pearl drop; a their nestrums into notice.

The amount of swindling that is perpe-

> fectly enormous, and there is scarcely any- eled Etruscan suite; besides many other orthing which is not in some way used as an naments of various kinds amounting to many agent of imposition upon public credulity or curiesity. Here is another specimen : WONDERFULLY STRANGE, Modome M. H. Perregnalt, who has astonished the scientific classes of Paris and London, has now permanently located herself at Athany, New York, Madame Perregnalt by the sid of her wonlerful instrument, known as the Horoscope, grazantees to produce a life-like pleture of the future has band or wife of the patron, together with date of marriage, leading traits of character, occupation,

marriage, leading traits of character, occupation.
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color of eyes and hair, and melosing 50 ceats and
stamped envelope, addressed to yourself, you will
receive the picture by return meil. Address

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and Cherry streets, opposite the Post Office.) TERMS: Weekly...

Proportionate rates for shorter periods.

Subscriptions invariably in advance. send on their fifty cents, and extend patronage to such establishments. Love generally makes a fool, for the time being, in some respects, of the wisest of men, and it is not to be wondered at that sentimental ostlers, waiters and cabmen, and lackadaisical, silly seamstresses and waiting girls, should all be willing to expend fifty cents to see a future lover or spouse, though false and spurious. people, who live by deception and their wits, even at the low figure of fifty cents, pick up a pretty good living from the contributions against all these magicians, horoscopists, astrologers, cheats, and humbugs. There is more fraud about them than can be found in

## The Future of the United States.

otteries and faro banks, which our laws

From De Bow's Review. Whatever may have been the theories of the past, the results of the great conflict which has shaken the land to its centre es-President; and it is worth while to consider, tablish beyond controversy the fact that the United States is a fixed and permanent govmment, and is capable of resisting every internal effort for its disruption; and that, from the experiences of the past, there is likely to be no movement in the future ooking to disruption, emanating from any

A nation which has proved itself capable passing through such a crisis-involving e movement of armies and navies scarcely ferior to those which followed in the wake of the Napoleon, and the expenditure of ioneys to which the powerful States of Europe have been a stranger, and of which they can scarcely realize the facts, maintaining through it all its currency and credit unimpaired-is not likely to go down in any fu-

This much must be admitted; and the powers of Europe may now recognize in the United States a colossal rival, vast in territory, in population, and in ambition; inured to arms and industry; a nation of soldiers, sailors and workmen, ready for the sword or the scythe, fearing nothing which the world con offer in competition or in conflict. The monarchies of Europe combined would prereverence to the utterance of a man of sense, sent but a feeble barrier to the future advance a patriot, and a prudent man, who desires of this now giant power. It is well—North and South—there is but

not to embroil, not to embitter, not to widen Mr. Sumner-I have not read anonymous | the gap that already exists between two peoone feeling in America, and it is that ple who ought to be frateenally united, but her destinies are in her own keeping; and a man who desires to heal and to pacify; a that nothing of interest or of favor is to be man imbaed with the spirit of Hoche when desired or looked for any of the monarchies of the old world. They have been tested in the honr of trial, and have been found to be time-serving, bigoted, and in the last degree selfish. Incapable of great statesmanship, they have taken their position, and must abide the result. A wise and liberal national policy will peedily restore the United States all that it

has lost by the war; and a magnanimous and forbearing spirit will bring into harmony again its recently jarring elements, and constitute one people out of its teeming Accepting the results of our war, our people everywhere have but to put their shoulder to the wheel, intellectually and

physically, to redeem-such is the vastness of our resources and flexibility of our institu ions-what has been lost, and remove all traces of the recent calamitous times. What is the present status of the United

states in territory, in population, and in mmerce, compared with other powers? It well to take a glance at the figures. IN TERRITORY .- We have only to repeat what was said by us in the compendiu he census of 1850. The territorial extent of the republic is nearly ten times as great as that of Great Britain and France combined three times as great as the whole of France, n his official communication to the Senate | when the smoke of battle has cleared away Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, f the United States, whitewashes the condi- and time has been given for reflection, the Belgium, Holland and Denmark together; one and a half times as great as the Russian mpire in Europe; one-sixth less only than the area covered by the fifty-nine or sixty impires, states and republics of Europe; of equal extent with the Roman empire or that

> ive exceeded 3,000,000 square miles, TABLE-AREA IN SQUARE MILES. nited Station... The shore line of the republic, exclusively bays, sounds, islands, &c., is in extent 12,-689 statue miles, but if all of their indenures be followed, the navigator who makes he circuit (33,069 miles) will have performed a voyage equivalent to once around the earth, and a third of the distance besides. In Portlation.-The population of the

Alexander, neither of which is said to

great powers stood as follows in 1850. In 1860 the population of the United States ing causes, the Superintendent prepares and publishes this table :

IN COMMERCE.-The following, which nows the exports and imports of the United States for the last ten years, including four cears of war and interrupted communica ions, is a remarkable evidence of the selfaining power of the country: 282,613,150 318,708,130 362,161,541 352,075,525 286,819,848 202,187,587 328,514,759 1999) 0008-071

The commerce of Great Britain for the past few years was as follows: With a country re-united, and with such population and resources, it needs but another decade to bring the United States upon an equality of commerce with Great Britain; and in a decade longer, where is likely to be the competitor? Prodence, moderation and wisdom are all

that we need; and may not these cardinal virtues be counted upon, after all the dear bought experiences of the past? AN ARBITOCRATIC WEDDING .- The London Morning Post gives the following description of the wedding of Earl Dudley to

Miss Monerieffe: The bride were a rich dress with a tunic, hoddice and veil of valuable French lace. It was originally intended for the Empress Eugene, and was valued at upwards of two thousand pounds. She were a handsome bracelet of pearls and diamonds, a wedding present from the inhabitants of Dudley, and matchless necklace of pearls (of five rows) the gift of her noble husband just before setting out for the altar. The presents were rare and costly description, the principal and most unique in the whole collection be stones set in pure classical style and mos elegant form. Their value wastnearly ten

pearl and diamond bracelet; a pair of pearl trated by means of advertising sheets is per- and diamond pear-shaped ear-rings; a jewthousand pounds in value. All of these were presented by the Earl of Dudley to his bride. Lady Ward's two presents consisted of a very handsome miniature bracelet, with monogram on cover in rubles, emeralds, and diamonds, and a superb silver-gift dressingcase, studded with stones. A bracelet preented by the inhabitants of Dudley bore the following inscription: the borough of Dudley to the first Counters of Dudley, on her marriage, Nov. 21, 1865.

WE regret exceedingly to hear of the decrease of John H. Harney, Jr., the youngest son of the editor of the Louisville Democrat. This unfortunate and untimely cutting off of one so promising, so gifted, so accompl promise of Madame Perregault is theer and so universally respected, is a matter to be deplored by all who admire genius and be deplored by all who admire genius and